THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

KIRKKILISSIA OCCUPIED BY RUSSIANS. CONTINUED FIGHTING AT RUSTCHUK AND SHIB-THIA-ACTIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENG-

A Russian corps is reported to have reached Kirkkilissia, a large town thirty-two miles east of Adrianople, on the road from Shumba to Constantinople. The possescion of this point will place the Russians within about 110 miles of the Turkist Capital. The fighting at Rustchuck and Selistria continues. The military preparations in England are being pushed with greater rapidity, according to the British press, than the simple reinforcement of Malta warrants. A Turkish circular charges that the Russians and Bulgarians have slaughtered the inhabitants of several Mussulman

THE TRANS-BALKAN CAMPAIGN. A BUSSIAN CORPS REACHES KIRKKILSSIA.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 24, 1877. An Adrianople telegram states that the railway to Philippopolis is interrupted, and that a Russian corps from Islimiyeh (Shvno) has reached Kirkkilissia, where a battle is expected. [Kirkkilissia is thirty miles east of Adrianople, and a successful movement in that direction would place the Rus-

sians between Adrianople and Constantinople.] A special dispatch from Shumla to The Daily Telegraph says troops are being dispatched thence through the Bogza Pass to Adrianople.

OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA.

SHARP FIGHTING AT RUSTCHUN AND SILISTRIA. London, Tuesday, July 24, 1877.

There are indications of sharp fighting before Enstehuk and Silistria, but nothing definite is

Lieut,-Gen. Mehemet Ali telegraphs from Shumla accounts of several minor affairs, all tending to show that the Turks are beginning to oppose the Russian

ENGLAND'S ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 24, 1877. In relation to the Mediterranean reinforcements there seems to be a general feeling in the press that the extent of the preparations are greater than such insignificant measure as the dispatch of a reinforcement of 3,600 men to the Malra garrison requires. One paper pertmently inquires why, as one troop ship could in two trips take 3,000 men, should five troop ships be preparing with feverish activity, and the preparation of two others-the Simoon and Himalaya, at Devonport-be in contemplation.

The London papers publish long strings of items of military and naval intelligence, and doubtless put an exaggerated interpretation on many events, such as the forthcoming regimental inspectious, etc., which may be matters of mere routine which would sunnoticed in ordinary times. But this shows the interest evoked, and among the mass of news the Admiralty, she being exceptionally suited for | dent. the transport of cavalry. There is good reason for As to candidates, they are so numerous that a contracts for ship stores to private firms in Liver-

The Times's Portsmouth correspondent says shipwrights are to be kept employed in relays on the troop-ships throughout the night. Each troop-ship utmost efforts must be made to get these ready. -hips will be ready as soon as the troops,

The leading articles in the various newspapers do Thus The Times, which advocates non-intervention, made by Lord Derby, last night, in the House of enough.

tion, says the troops are not sent out for the purpose of defending Malta or Gibraltar. These strongholds are in no danger, and, as far as they are concerned, there is no need to add to the forces they at prespoints at which the interests of this country may be threateted, a body of troops that can be immediately sent to whatever position it may be found necessary that they should occupy, as the vanguard of an army which may be required to maintain not only the interests, but the honor of England.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23, 1877 The Times's Vienna correspondent, who is not only exceptionally well informed, but careful and not liable to exaggeration, telegraphs the following: "The rapidity with which affairs in the East are developing cannot but produce a vivid impression upon public opinion in Austro-Hungary, and this impression is reflected in the press of the two countries. Thus for some days back the Austrian papers demand with ever-increasing vehemence that Austria should take active steps. Meanwhile there has been an entire change of thought in Hungary. Public opinion, which at first loudly called for intervention in favor of Turkey, now demands that steps be taken to proteet the interests of Austro-Hungary without, however, indicating the limit of these interests. Count Andrassy, who, up to the present, has preserved a reserved and expectant attitude, will have much to do to hold up against these manifestations of public opinion until the moment when events will allow the Vienna Cabinet to employ a more decided policy."

BUNGARIAN SYMPATHY FOR THE TURKS. A special dispatch from Pesth to The Standard says: "A number of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, without distinction of party, are preparing for Thursday a great National meeting in favor of the Turks. Deputy Baron Kars will submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hungarian Nation, indicasant at the horrors committed by the Russians in Fulgaria, should address to be Government a petition, demanding that the Austrian Calmet come to an understanding with the wace, whilst preserving the integrity of the Otto

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, July 24, 1877. The British steamer J B. Walker, Capt. Duncombe, from New-Haven, June 28, has arrived here with munitions of war. London, Tuesday, July 24, 1877.

A Jassy telegram states that the rinderpest has appeared among the cattle of the Russian Army, and has already made great havoc.

AN UNFORTUNATE PLEASURE PARTY. Bethlehem, N. H., July 24.-A village livery team ran away this morning near Maplewods Hotel, and the two Misses Cart and their brother of New-York, and Miss Burt of Springfield, were thrown from the carriage. One of the former ladies had ber wrist broken, and sustained serious flesh wounds. Her brother received internal, and it is feared fatal injuries.

TROUBLE THREATENED AT SITKA. Washington, July 24 .- A telegram was received at the Treasury Department from a special agent

point. The Secretary has telegraphed to the Collector of Castoms at Sitka, who is now sick at Victoria, for immediate advices as to the sit ation. A report was received at the Department from Sitka on June 14, of the withdrawal of the troops, but gave no announcement of the fears entertained of an Indian outbreak.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

BLISSFUL ANTICIPATIONS OF VICTORY. OUTLINE OF THE STATE PLATFORM TO BE ADOPTED TO-DAY-THE LABOR TROUBLES TO BE CHARGED TO THE REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL POLICY-GREEN-BACK AND SILVER PLANKS-SOME OF THE CAN-DIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP AND THE SENATOUSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] laboring population has not caused the Democrats no ground already, crowding the hotels and sidewalks, and merely discussing the chances of candidates for places on ticket. Yesterday the strikers and rioters at various places in the State disturbed the leaders, who will have the making of the platform, Nine out of ten, at a moderate estimate, of the men engaged in defying the law are Democrats. To offend them by unfriendly expressions in the resolutions of the Convention might in the less of their votes. But of the city. it would be equally dangerous to endorse their riotous proceedings, for that would drive away the respectable element in the party. The dilemna, at first sight, seemed an awkward one, for, as the Convention assembles in the midst of the excitement, events agitating the whole country cannot well be wholly overlooked. A happy thought strikes the more sagacious managers. "Let us not," they say, "take the sides between the strikers and their employers, but let us lay the blame for the condition of affairs which produces the strike upon the financial policy of the Republican party. We can put it on heavy in that quarter to the tradesmen and transporters who are suffering from the strike. We can say, 'The Republican party has put you into his fix;' and to the laboring men we will declare The Republican party has brought you down on starvation wages." The idea is exclusively shrewd. This morning The Cincinnati Enquirer gave the cue in an editorial, which says:

in an editorial, which says:

The country to-day is appelled before the protest of labor against not capital inserty, but against the policy of the Republican early as the party in power, and the party that has been in power for nearly a score of years and lass made the conditions which make this railroad strike possible. The Republican financial policy has depressed our industry. Whenever it i acrost the emplayer, he materally shows the bursien on the employe. It is in this case the Democratic party of Onlo to desert the cause of the people. Women and chalfern are mardered by wrathful laborers, while the bodg of the Government has been such as to make new large the violence. Men may not travel, because the policy of the Government has been such as to make new large areas by the thist-and, and leave the corpses of women and chalfern as fits troppy. The cause is behind the railroad and behind he project of the railroad and behind he project of the railroad is not be found in the financial

Every delegate I have talked with is "piping" in this key to-night. As for the rest of the platform, some certainly indicates that the Government has | it, too, can be found in The Enquirer's editorial forean eye to eventualities. Thus The Times's Liverpool east, no doubt, by the man who is carrying the doccorrespondent telegraphs: "There is an apparently | ument itself in his pocket. It is, in substance, hoswell-founded report that provisional charters have | tility to National Banks, maintenance of Greenback been made with three of the leading steamship compames to supply each two first-class vessels. It is daddies," payment of the bonds according to the also believed that the well-known Australian liner | contract-in gold or silver, and a final "stinger" in Great Britain is getting ready for sea on account of the shape of a resolution about a fraudulent Presi-

stating that the Admiralty have given out large stick thrown at any crowd on High-st, to-night would hit half a dozen for the Governorship, which is alone worth telegraphing about. Gen. Thomas Ewing, whose friends say he ought to take the scat in Congress to which he has been elected; Judge Ramsey of Cleveland, who don't want the office will carry a couple of flat-bottomed boats, and the Henry B. Payne of the same city, who does; ex-Speaker Converse, who is necessed by Gen. Ewing's Nevertheless, there is every reason for supposing the friends of selling himself while in the Legislature; ex-Congressman Vance, who made something of a figure in the filibustering Lebanon, a strong stumper; Americus Rice, who is refers to the false and exaggerated interpretation a member of Congress, and R. M. Bishop of Conof the fleet to Besika Bay, and every subsequent | spend, are the leading candidates here. There are move of the Government. After quoting the speech | half-a-dozen more, but the list is already long

"This being the official ex- The Senatorial question comes in to complicate the planation, we can only regret that the Government struggle for the Governorship. Geo. H. Penelleton, the attendant risk, especially as a nice legal point should be fated to produce such misunderstanding." Gen. Ewing and Geo. W. Morgan are the leading might be raised, in case of loss, as to The Morning Post, which favors English interven- aspirants for the Senatorship, and have already begun the fight with each other, so confident are they

A happy confidence seems to possess the souls of all the Democrats assembled here. Every one beent possess. But events may arise in which it will | heves that the Democrats will sweep Onio next Fall, be necessary for the Government to have close to the | earrying the State ticket and the Legislature with the greatest case. It is a long time since I have seen a Democratic Convention so radiant with blissful anticipations of victory.

There are no evidences of efforts to cut and dry the Convention's work in advance. The usual amount of wire-pulling and bargaining between county delegations is going on, but the field promses to be free to-morrow for a square, honest fight between the friends of the different candidates, and the lack of any man of oversindowing influence to puf up for Governor makes the aspirants unusually namerous. The three or four leading candidates are called first rate men, and behind them is a big field of scrubs. Nobody argues about the platform to-night, as there is little difference of opinion, unless it be in the length to which the silver plank shall be made to reach. There is no need of discussion.

All the talk and caucusing is over the candidates. Durbin Ward is leading to-night, and it looks as if the tug will come between him and ex-Speaker Converse, unless the Hamilton County men should go solid for Mr. Bishop, and make him formidable. Ten days ago Converse could have been nominated, but the charges against him have damaged him a

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A CENSURE RESCINDED.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 24, 1877. The House of Commons last night rescinded, without a division, the vote of censure recently passed concerning Earl Beaconsfield's appointment of Mr. Pigott to the Stationery Office.

MEXICO COOLING DOWN.

HAVANA, July 24.-The French mail steamer arrived here from Vera Cruz to-day, and brings intelligence from the city of Mexico under date of July 16. The excitement caused by events affecting the frontier had mostly subsided. Minister Foster's memorandum was not allowed to appear in the newspapers, and thereore many vague reports as to its contents were circulated. The press urged that the official paper should publish the memorandum. The military forces on the Rio Grande have been greatly increased. The official Diario publishes an account given by Gen. Tre no of an interview with Gen. Ord at Piedras vino of an interview with Gen. Ord at Piedras Negras, dated Monterey, June 30. Gen. Treviño says Gen. Ord pretended that the troops of both nations following the trail of robbers should continue the pursuit to adjoining territory and inform the authorities in such territory of their operations. Gen. It viño replied that in his opinion no such power could be assumed, not even with the consent of their respective Governments, unless approved of by their Houses of Congress. He would be about the original properties to correct the crimes properties. less approved of by their rouses of congress. He would make the utmost exertions to correct the crimes perpetrated on the American line. Get. Ord stated text his Government proposed nothing hostic to Mexico. The interview ended amicanity. Two battalions of infancry left Vera Cruz on the 10th for Matamoras. Peace is reported to prevail throughout the Republic.

GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—The Convention today made lobbying a crime. The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported that the people of Georgia had an in-Pert Townsend, confirmatory of the reports of appre-ided hostile demonstrations by the Indians at Sitka, aska, on account of the removal of the troops from that Government. Were left out.

THE LABORERS' STRIKE.

THE RIOTOUS ELEMENT CHECKED. ALMOST A GENERAL STOPPAGE OF NORTH-

ERN ROADS.
FEW MAIL TRAINS NOW RUSNING. A STRIKE ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL-CHICAGO STRIKERS-CHIZENS ORGANIZING AND ARMING-

EXCITING SCENES ON THE ERIE BAILWAY. The threatened strike on the New-York Central took place chiefly through the influence of men not connected with the road. At Albany the workmen were visited by rioters COLUMBUS, July 21.—The excitement among the and forced to leave the shops. There was destruction of property, but threats to forego their State Convention. They are on the were made that no troops should be permitted to pass through toward the West. At Buifalo the rioters made no new outbreaks. The second detachment of the 23d Regiment reached Hornellsville about 9 p. m., having been delayed at Elmira and Corning. The track was torn up in places, but the mob fled at the approach of the troops. At Hornellsville all was quiet, the military having entire possession

Strikes took place yesterday on all the railroads centring at Chicago, and no freight trains were permitted to leave the city. A band of workmen went about and caused the closing of the railway shops and various factories, but there was no rioting.

Few trains of any sort were allowed to leave St. Louis yesterday, the embargo continuing

In Pennsylvania the freight men of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh and Susquehanna, and the Delaware and Hudson, struck. The Morris and Essex road was completely closed. There was great persistence on the part of strikers in all parts of the State, but no violence, the presence of the troops, and the organization of special police and Vigilance Committees having overawed the rioters. There were additional strikes in Ohio, but no violence.

A riot took place in San Francisco Sunday night, the workingmen having begun a raid on the Chinese quarter. It was quickly repressed by the police.

A strike was began on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Hoboken and other places along the line, but only a part of the men left work, and there was little interruption to trains. The New-York Central employés in this city show discontent, but have not abandoned the Company's service. All the regiments of the First Division remained on daty at their armories except the 9th, which was sent to Albany. Careful preparations have been made for keeping the peace at the Tompkins Square mass-

This comprises the important news received up to the hour of going to press-2 a. m. Later details will be given in the Posteript Edition on the eighth page.

THE OUTLOOK FROM WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC BUSINESS BLOCKED. THE DISCRIBITION OF THE MAICS, OF OFFICIAL PA-

PERS AND REDEEMED CURRENCY SERIOUSLY INTERFERED WITH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBUSE.]

Washington, July 24.—The laborers' war against the railroads is already having a very disastrons effect in the obstruction of public business. The Adams not seem to take Lord Derby's explanation literally. at Washington last Winter; Gen. Darbin Ward of Express Company informed the officers of the treastake any more money-packages for transportawhich was placed by the extreme section of the sup- necticut, a business man with money which he is tion to New-York or elsewhere, and simular which was placed by the extreme section of the sale supposed to be willing to give the politicians to notices have probably been given in regard of the fleet to Besika Bay, and every subsequent spend, are the leading candidates here. There are where the responsibility for it would rest. Under ordinary circumstances the Express Company insures the safety of the money it transports; but if it should be lost or destroyed through the operations of a mob, especially in States which have asked the aid of the General Government, the Express Company might hold that the fault was that of the Government, that the responsibility for the loss did not rest with it or its agents. The average amount of money received here daily for the Redemption Bureau and for the Treasury proper is about \$1,000, 000. The amount shipped each day is about \$750,-000. Of this sum about \$800,000 is received daily by the Redemption Bureau, and about \$500,000 is sent away by it. Only four packages of money were received at the Treasury to-lay, one for the Redemption Bureau and three for the Treasury proper. All of these came from the South. No money was

received either from the North or West. The nedemption Bureau had for some time been running behind-hand a little with its work, owing this afternoon, shows: to leaves of absence granted to some of its employés and sickness of others. Two or three days will be required to assort, count and prepare for redemption the money now on hand. After that, if the blockade continues, this Bareau will be obliged to suspend operations. It is not believed at the Treasmry Department that such a suspension would result in any accumulation of National Bank currency, either in the Treasury Department or in the banks. The latter, instead of forwarding the notes of other banks for redemption, or pilmg them up in their vaults to await the resumption of traffic, would simply pay them out again, and the only effect would be a temporary suspension of the operations of the Re-

In the Internal Revenue Bureau no effort was noticeable to-day upon the receipts from Collectors. The money collected by this Bareau is forwarded to the Treasury in the form of certificates of deposit, which are sent by mail. Most of the mails arrived on time this morning, and the collections amonated to more than \$200,000, a sum larger than that received on Tuesday of last week, and rather larger than the average receipts of Tuesdays generally. If the mail blockade at important rail road points reported to-day, continues, the receipts from Internal Revenue must be comparatively re-

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company gave notice to the Treasury Department this morning that it could take no more freight for the North or West at present. This suspension affects chiefly the shipment of stationery to Custom-Houses, Collectors of Internal Revenue and other officers of the Treasury Department. The heavy Summer shipments of stationery are made during the months of June, July and August, and the average amount forwarded at this time is from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds a day. Shipments destined for New-York and the East and for Atlantic Coast points South of Washington, can be sent forward by water; but if the strike continues and freight trains are suspended, the shipments of stationery West will have to be suspended. All the blanks used by officers of customs and internal revenue collectors are sent by mail, and the regularity with which they can be forwarded will depend upon the success of the Post-Office Department in keeping open the mail routes.

For the first time to-day the war upon the railroads has seriously interfered with the regular bring about such a condition of affairs in the

passage of the mails, and numerous dispatches auuncing blockades and the resort to temporary arrangements for transacting the business of the postal-service have been received at the Department. In general terms these dispatches report that no mails are passing over Pennsylvania Railroad except on a few local routes, and that nothing has been sent AND ST. LOUIS BOADS ALL CONTROLLED BY from New-York by that line during the last two days beyond Altoona. One mail a day is dispatched from Baltimore and Washington to Cincinnati and St. Louis over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and no attempt is being made to forward more than one mail a day each way over any through line between the East and the West. The following dispatch, received this afternoon from Mail Sapt. R. C. Jackson, at New-York, gives an idea of the present

condition of the Mail Traffic between the East and the West:

Through Western masts from New-York, including all of Olifo and South-west Pernsylva 11, are being sent by the Great Western Rairond. Pitisburg is sending mails by wagon to the suburbs for the Pan Handle route, which is open. Postal cars are running somewhat irregularly between New-York and Pitisburg, via the West Pennsylvania Railrond, but convey no other mails. The Erie road is apparently deir East of Hornellsville, but the postal cars were locked up at that point until this morning, when Chief Clerk Mills descatehed Eastward two postal cars with mails. New-York and Dankirk Postal Cleras are working up a mail for the line of their road in the New-York Postoffice. The postal car which left New-York yesterday morning over the New-York Central stouged at R chester. The mull for the West and Northweel, which left New-York on Sinday at 8:30 p. m., and should have left Ruffalo ves criday noon, is still at Buffalo. No trains are passing that point East or West. The prospects are good for getting a mull to Pitisburg tonight. Route Agret Price is said to nave been killed by a consistent on the West Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday.

The following dispatch from General Mail Super-

The following dispatch from General Mail Superintendent T. N. Vail, also dated New-York at-three 'clock this afternoon, gives the last account of the

The information we now have is very indefinite indeed, and son all roads are very irregular and only local, the a postal blockade at Roffalo and Pittsburz. The oters at Roffalo offered to run the mails through to Eric, manufecing protection, and say that the dispatches on the inact, Indianapolis and Columnus show at the rioters will not interfere with mail trains. I two asked both Mr. Van lerbilt and Mr. Scott if they have asked both Mr. Vanterbilt and Mr. Sout if they will not run as with special cars on regular trains as far as they control the roads and with special trains through the riotous districts. If they refuse this we are absolutely blocked, as the Michigan Central is reported to have struck, and a strike has commanded at West Albany. The Lebanon Valley road is blocked. The bridge is but need it Reading.

On the receipt of this dispatch, the Poslmaster-General telegraphed immediately to Messrs, Vanderbit and Scott asking them if possible to make such arrangements as are suggested by Superintendent Vail. The strikers at Baffalo deay that they are responsible for the blockade of the mails at that point. A dispatch was received by the Postmaster-General this afternoon signed by a Committee of Railr ad Engineers on the Buffalo Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, of which the following is a copy:

None of the mails have been interfered with or stopped here by parties known as strikers. We will furnish all engineers and firemen to cass all the mails, regularly, a corrown expense, if the Kailroad Companies will per-nif not to do so."

Selden Marvin, the Mayor of Erie, Penn., also telegraphed this afternoon as follows to the Post-

"A committee of strikers request me to telegraph you at the stoopage of passenger and mail trains here is doy their consent or pocarement; that they process ainst it, and are willing to aid to send forward all such

The only route by which the through mail from the East to the West can now be dispatched with certainty of its reaching its destination, is by way of Canada. Supt. Vail telegraphed this afternoon to the Postmaster-General toat all trains had been stopped at Buffalo, and that he had ordered a mail for the West to Foledo by the way of Suspension Bridge, until the trouble was over. He also requested that Mr. Blackman, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, be informed, in order that the Canadian Government might be informed. The attention of the Canadian Government had already been called to the blockade of the mails on through lines East and West and in reafternoon from Ottawa, Ontario, as follows: "I are now awaiting further orders.

"The strikers allow the mail to go only on trains where Free strikers allow the mail to go only on trains where are resite agents. They took the mail for Zinebelle and the South off from the tam, train to day, he auses facre wis no route arent on it. Hundreds of pasengers have been stopped here, and are not allowed a worse d. I will have all trains waithed hereafter, and rill have affidavits made, and the parties who take alls off from trains arrested by the United State fareball. The following dispatch from S. Jay French, Mail

Superintendent, dated at Cincinnati this afternoon, also refers to the blockade at Indianapolis:

also refers to the blockade at Indianapolis:

"The strikers have possession of the Union Denot at Indianapolis, and will no allow passenger trains to leave. They have allowed a mail car to go out on each road, and say they will let postal cars run remardly. The Characo and Chechmanti ugat time and the Ohio and M sayssupprun only an eagme and postal say. The Pan Handle trains are running regularly, and but for the transier at Pittsburg through connection for mais for the Southwest could, I taluk, be made via Pittsburg, if the Pennylva into tand is running trains. No trains are moving over the Cleveland and Pittsburg road to day."
The peaks have also been interfered with at St.

The mails have also been interfered with at St. Louis, as the following dispatch signed by George W. Parker, General Manager of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Radroad, and dated at St. Louis

this alternoon, shows:

"A lawless body of men now holding sway at East St.
Louis, Ill., forcioly stooped the running of our regular
train carrying the mails this morning. The civil authorities are powerless to render adequate assistance, and to
save bloodshed and the wholes he destruction of property
the roads have thus far yielded to threats and intimidation only."

THE CABINET RESOLUTE. THE UTMOST POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT TO BE USED IF NECESSARY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, July 24.-The arrangements for asisting the State authorities in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia to preserve the peace, and the transaction of other public business in connection with the great railroad strike, has occupied the attention of the leading officers of the Administration to-day, to the exclusion of almost all other

At the Cabinet meeting the sole subjects

of consideration, except that a few matters of detail which needed immediate attention, were disposed of. A request was received from Gov. Young of Ohio for arms from the Columbus arsenal. The request was immediately granted, and directions were telegraphed to the Commandant at that arsenal to supply him. The question whether the militia shall be called out under the provisions of the Constitution and the laws authorizing the President to call upon the States for troops when the regular army is insufficient for the exigencies of the hour was presented by a great multitude of telegrams from many quarters advising it. The sentiment of the Cabinet is wholly adverse to resorting to this extreme measure until the States have exhausted every measure at their command for putting down the disturbance. At the same time the Administration wil not hesitate to exercise its power to the utmost extent allowed by the Constitution and the laws, if such an exercise of it becomes necessary. Secretary Evarts telegraphed to gentle men in New-York, to-day, that the President will exhaust all Constitutional means to protect property and life. An application from Philadelphia for rations for a

party of men on duty there to preserve order, was sent to the Secretary of War by the President with directions to have the rations issued as requested. The President said to-day that the strike might

country as would make it necessary to call Congress together by the middle of September. But at present he did not anticipate such a necessity. When the Cabinet adjourned it was understood that it would meet again to-morrow.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

BLOODY WORK EXPECTED. THE BLOCKADE TO BE BROKEN TO-DAY-RIOTERS TO BE DEALT WITH PROMPTLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THEENE.]
ALBANY, July 24.—Midnight.—The situation here to-day has been quite exciting. The working men early in the merning received the following dispatch from Mr. Vanderbilt :

Sanaroga, July 24.—The public interests should not suff r from any difference between the road its employers. Keep at work until the excitement is over and a fair conference can be had.

This was received with derision by the men, and an immediate demand was made to march on the shops at West Albany, where 1,200 men are at work. This was acceded to, and the 1,200 men without a murmur put on their coats and left work, most of them joining the strikers, while others went quietly home. A number of freight trains were stopped the employes on board making no resistance.

Gen. J. B. Carris arrived here to-day in command of the 9th Division, and says that he will to-morrow open the blockale at all hazards. If any violence occurs to-night he will be ready to meet it. He had not during the day his full command with him, but the arrival of the 9th of New-York to-night completes his force, and he is ready for action. Col Chamberlain, one of his staff, says that there shall be no mealy-mouthed dilly-dallying about firing upon the mob. There seems to be little doubt that tough work may ensue to-morrow. The Adjutant-General says that he would prefer in an emergency always to have troops from a distant locality to operate upon a mob. He fears that the flistory of Baltimore and Pittsburg may be repeated in the affiliation of the soldiers with the strikers, where they may be neighbors and friends. The Albany regiment in consequence may be ordered away to-norrow. To-night they remain in their armories, while the 9th is camped in the corridors of the Delavan. The Mayor to-day issued a proclamation calling upon workingmen to abstain from drink and excitement, and calling upon all citizens to enroll as special police to maintain the peace.

THE STRIKE AT ALBANY. WORK STOPPED IN THE SHOPS BY LAWLESS MORS-

FREIGHT THACKS SPIKED-THEE ITS THAT TROOPS SHALL NOT PASS. Albany, N. Y., July 24 .- The strike of the

New-York Central men took place this morning, as was threatened last evening. The merming Utica local train arrived here on time. The men were in immense numbers on either side of the tracks between here and West Albany, and stopped all freight trains. It was reported ndependent company, had been ordered out. The North Bogade, Gen. Dickerman, was also reported ready to proceed to Roenester at a moment's notice, but the | been made. drikers at West Albany sent word that they would not allow troops to pass over the road. Through the day no lawless acts were indulged in. The

strikers presented a picturesque appearance, scattered along the road on either side of the track, the women and children carrying their noon meal and all sitting down enjoying it, while others were racing with hand-cars and inging sorgs. The railroad men wanted to keep at work, but the outside element gathered herq keep them away from duty. They appeared to be without leaders, and it was hoped the storm would pass over without any violence in this vicinity, At 4 o'clock the workmen having returned from West Albany, again met in the Capitol Park, where incen-

put out into the streets.

On their way down State-st, the Cirizens' Corps of Troy

Homellaville to Corning to disperse

ade an attempt was made to tear up the tracks there. This bridge is the one used for freight trains exclusively, and the designs on the tracks were intended to stop the freight and tradic. The tracks were finally spiked on the Greenbush side, thus stopping all movements of freight from West to East and South. All the freight ears at West Albany were moved west after the rioters had left

Gov. Robinson, Mayor Banks and Chief of Police there this afternoon. Malory heid a consultation at the Executive Chamber. The Governor said he had just received a telegram from superintentent Tillinghast at Buffalo, saying there is nothing of any violence at that point, and expressing the hope that there will be none at Albany. The 10th Regiment of this city has been ordered to Rochester.

QUIET AT ROCHESTER.

PASSENGER TRAINS PASSING UNDER GUARD-THE MEN WAITING TO HEAR FROM MR. VANDERBILT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 24.-No overt act has yet been committed. The undercurrent of excilc-ment is strong. The fr-ight yards east of Rochester were lively yesterday, but the prompt action of the authorities apped the disturbance in the bud. A hard looking crowd ame down from Buffalo, but were completely thwarted After 5 o'clock Monday no trains went West except on

the Falls Branch. Last evening employes had a meeting but decided not to strike until Mr. Vanderbilt was heard from on the restoration of the ten per cent reduction. There was no disturbances last nigot. A young man was arrested and tocked up for fomenting strife. All the members of the 54th Regiment are ordered ready for inty. To-day the Pacific Express came through from New-York an hour late. At noon the fline Line freight trate went on the Falls Road under police mard. An engine and tender came through from Buffalo this morning. The 3 o'clock train bound East on the direct road left the depot with a good crowd of passen zers, accompanied by four detectives. The 3:05 Anburn train also left, escorted by members of the police force. Both trains passed East Rochester without being molested. An emigrant train arived from the East without hindrance and pro ceeded on its way to the Falls. By reaon of there being so few men here it is anticipated that even if there should be a strike the disturbance will not be very great, unless the strikers are assisted by outsiders. So far, the police have done nobly, and have kept everything as orderly as possible. Early this morning Geddes' cooper-shop was burned, The loss was \$12,000. It was probably a case of in-cendarism, through the agency of the striking coopers.

THE DAY AT BUFFALO. NO DISTURBANCE BY THE RIPTERS, BUT TROUBLE

EXPECTED AT NIGHT.

BUFFALO, July 24.-No serious disturbance has been created to-day. The disturbing element, mainly composed of tramps and boys, in large bodies visited the principal manufacturing establishments this morning's with them. In no instance has it been learned that they were successful. The railroad strikers proper are pretty generally quiet, but determined. They have hoisted a small flag on all the several switches at all rossings, of white cloth with black letters, "We will let the mail go." The several depots and shops are guarded by the military and police. No passenger trains except the Falls train on the New York Central left to-day and the mail on the Erie, and only two Falls trains arrived. No freight trains have been started. The engines are mostly in the shops adyards, and are not allowed to pass. The company from Westfield who were so badly routed last night have been athered together. They lost ten muskets which the death of any of the participants in last night's en | Gangway Mills, the men under command of Maj. Wil

counter have been received. Gen. Rogers is concentrating his force in the vicinity of last night's fight. The following are the names of those among the rioters known to be wounded by the firing of the Westfield

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WILLIAM BERRIGAN, right side.

PATRICK BREEN, mouth and neek.

JOHN CLAY, switchman, through the lung, dying.

W. J. L. HICKEY, in the leg.

PAUL LANG, right thigh, badly. M. MURFRY, knee, badly.

Two members of the Westfield company are reported

killed, but it is judged to be only a rumor, as the names are not known.

Michael Lyons, one of the rioters, has died from the effects of his wounds. He is the only one positively known to have been killed.

The mob element was busy this afternoon, as in the forences, calling at the principal manufactories and coal and stone yards endeavoring by persuasion, and in some instances by force, to compel those there employed to quit work. In most cases they were unsuccessful. Hot work is looked for to-night. The air is full of rumors of the intention of the mob to burn the round-house of the Lake Shore Railroad, where they are now rendezvoused. Gen. Rogers is making all possible preparations to

guard against the supposed intended movement. The troops now number about six hundred, and with the Buff lo and Warsaw batteries, are ready to move at a m ment's notice. Some three hundred special police have been sworn in, and the Board of Police has issued

the following notice:

The Board of Police desire each and every citizen of Buffalo who believes in the supremacy of the law to call at the headquarters of the Police Department and take the oath and responsibility of special patroinum, without pay, for the maintenance of order and the protec-

F. A. SEARS, JACOB BEYER, Board of Police, issued a

for a meeting at his office this evening. The citizens are fully aroused to the necessity of the call, and a general feeling prevails to put down the mob, if necessary, by

The Sheriff has also issued a call to over 500 citizens

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

ORDER RESTORED AT HORNELLSVILLE. THE BILITARY IN COMPLETE CONTROL-ANOTHER REGIMENT SENT FOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] HORNELLSVILLE, July 24, 11 p. m.-Gen. Woodward to-night telegraphed Governor Robinson that it is deemed advisable that an additional regiment should be called out to be located at Elmira or Corning, to protect the section between Elmira and Painted Post. With this it is believed the road can

be kept open for business. Col. Wylie has been ordered to New-York. The military here now muster 1,200 men. No disturbance of any kind has occurred to-day, and everything remains at a standstill. There are no mails to or from town. The engineers, conductors, and shopmen hold aloof from the strikers. An uncarry in the forencen that the Albany Bargess Corps, an successful attempt was made to procure the release on a writ of habcas corpus of Barnly Donohue this afternoon. No further efforts at a compromise have

PROGRESS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD.

FROM ELMIRA TO HORNELLSVILLE-DELAYS ALONG THE ROUTE-CLEARING THE TRACK AND REPAIR-ING DAWAGES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 24.-The train, having on board the last detachment of the 23d Regi-ment, which is ft Brooklyn yesterday, arrived at Elmira soon after 7 a. m. to-day. Then there was a delay, owing to a report of trouble at Corning. It was said that too arrest of Donahue at Horneitsville had demoralized the mob. They have scattered, declaring that the militia diary specials were made by a few, while other speakers have driven them out of Harnelisville, and they will in counselled forbearance. A committee was finally up- flet all the damage they can on the road. They have dipointed to proceed to the freight-houses of the Central | vided into squads of forty men, and were reported oper-Deput on Water-st., and take possession of it. When along between Elmira and Fornellsville. It was also they arrived there the men at work were told to desist, and that the Eastern Division employes would fall into the fine of strikers at Pert Jervis this morning, and stop all crains. A company of the 23d were ordered from sponse to a dispatch sent by order of the Post-Master-General, W. H. Griffins, assistant Post-but no assault was made on tacm. This Corps went di-awalling orders. At 8:30 the train was put in ury Department yesterday that it would decline to Master-General of Canada, telegraphed this rectly to the armory of the 10th Regament, where they by order of Gen. Woodward, but trouble was feared at After leaving the freight-house, the strikers visited in | Elmira, and Maj. Turner applied to have the detacoment notices have probably been given in regard to business this way. Had this notice not been received the Treasury Department would have suspended the shipments of money, because the Section pended the shipments of the same to desist from weak the latter pended the statement of the same to desist from weak the ment of the same to desist from weak the ment of the same to desist from weak the ment of the same to desist from weak the ment of the same to desist from w when once on the Greenbush front. A start was made about 9 a.m., the engine, tender made to tear up the tracks there, and platform guarded by the menor the 23d with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. The train carried mail and ex-

press matter.

Charite Coff is was the engineer in charge, and was the

Major Alfred C. Barnes received a dispatch announce ing that the mob of Corning had given notice that they would capture the train, and prevent the advance of the 23d. Sex files of soldiers were put in readiness with their rifles fully loaded, to file each side of the locomotive as she stopped, with instructions not to fire without cause, but at all hazards to take the train through, The command devolved upon Capt. Williams, Senior Lieut, Volck, Able. The Honor Guard were in charge of the engine and tender. It consisted of Privates J. M. Hicks, Arthur Havitand of Company G; C. H. Baldwin, P. Swazey and Sergt. E. J. Hawley of Company B. and Private J. W. Sweeney of Company D. Three bridgeearpenters were on the train in readiness for an emer-

We reached Corning at 10:22. Several rioters attempted to jump aboard, but were quickly forced off. About 100 gathered around the train, gesticulating and nonting, but making no further demonstration of ence. Rushing ahead, they turned the switch, but the ugine was advancing so slowly that no damage was done. A delay of five minutes occurred while the mail natter was thrown off, the mob moving on a run up the track. Maj. Barnes mounted the engine with sword and revolver drawn, and ordered the train to move. The reman joined the mob, and the engineer refused for a

We found that the work of destruction had begun. A bargag ear lay across the main track, and several loc notives had been disabled. Troops were on the way from Hornellsville, and the mob threatened to fight when repairs should begin. They claimed to be 500 strong. The 110th Regiment arrived here at 12:58 p. m , 200 strong, and the troops were ordered to depart at once for Hornellsville, Gen. Wylie is in command of all the forces there. The strikers were quiet about the station, but the mob had torn up, twisted and otherwise destroyed the rails at the yards and a quarter of a mile beyond. One body of rioters was several hundred strong, and were mostly armed with sticks, stones and small-

It was determined that as soon as a fireman should arrive from Hornellsville the train should start; and Major Barnes said that it should go through at all cost, It looked like hot work. News was received that the supports of the bridge had been cut, so that it would fall

if the train undertook to cross.

The eng neer of engine No. 453 stated that he would make his run, and then quit work. He barangued the strikers at Corning and refused to leave his engine. He moved the troops forward without a conductor. The construction men repaired the track and righted the cars under the protection of twelve files of the 23d. The rioters ran further up the road and continued destroying property and tearing up rai's. One flat car, loaded with brick, one baggage car, one cattle car, and a caboose were retracked in a short time, and with apparent case. The train which brought the 110th Regiment from Hornellsville was detained The strikers, who were unable to board and force off the construction and wrecking gang, displaced the tracks and then ran into the woods. At the upper bridge rails were torn up and

wedged in the middle of the track. We reached Painted Post, two miles from Corning, at 4 p. m., and opened communication with Gen. Woodward. The strikers at the time were only two miles ahead.

The time of train from Corning to Addison was at the rate of one mile an hour, owing to obstructions. At 4:30 p. m. the rioters were only half a mile ahead, and twelve files of militia were sent forward in wagons to flank them. Citizens along the line were in open sympathy ire in the hands of the rioters. No affirmative report of with the rioters. At Little Painted Post,